Conococheague Apartments
Washington County, Maryland
PWSID # 0210003
June 6,2009

RECEIVED
JUN 2009
WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2008

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of our water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water is ground water that is drawn from the Conococheague Limestone Aquifer. The approximate well depth is 125 feet. This well is located to the rear of the front building of the complex.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns of the water, please contact Bob Oates at 304-754- 5580. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water.

The Conococheague Apartments routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants do not necessarily pose a health risk.

Why must water be treated?

All drinking water contains various amounts and kinds of contaminants. Federal and state regulations establish limits, controls, and treatment practices to minimize these contaminants and reduce any subsequent health effects.

Contaminants in Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits of contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The source of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from presence of animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring, or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Following are definitions and abbreviations used in the tables:

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technique.

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect benefits of use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Detection Level, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

AL – Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

TT – Treatment Technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant.

ND – not detected
NE – not established
NA – not applicable

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Range of Levels Detected	90th Percentile or Average (Avg.)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	N	5 Sites Sampled	<0.05	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	These figures are from the Sept. 2008 sampling event. . The next samples will be taken between June 1, 2011 and September 30, 2011 as required.						
Lead	N	5 Sites Sampled	<0.005	ppm	0.015	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
	These figures are from the Sept. 2008 sampling event. The next samples will be taken between June 1, 2011 and September 30, 2011 as required.						
Fluoride	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	< 0.2		ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic \